

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

WHAT'S NEW?

- In April 2004, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission changed the bag and possession limits for pheasants on WMAs where pheasants are released. The bag limit is 2 cocks per day and 4 in possession on Fort Boise, Market Lake, Payette River, Mud Lake, Montour, Cartier Slough, C.J. Strike, Niagara Springs, and Sterling. This includes youth hunts on these WMAs.
- 2004 Sandhill crane permits
 - 48 in Teton County
 - 48 in Fremont County
 - 165 in Caribou and Bear Lake Counties

See separate sandhill crane brochure for details.

BIRD DOG TRAINING PERMITS

- A permit is required to train bird dogs on private/public lands (excluding licensed shooting preserves) when the release of artificially propagated upland game birds or waterfowl will be part of the training process. Permit applications are available at IDFG Regional Offices.
- A permit is required to sponsor/conduct any organized competitive dog trials/tests on private or public lands (excluding licensed shooting preserves) when artificially propagated game birds are used. The permit is required even if live birds are not used/released during the trial on Wildlife Management Area lands. Permit applications are available at IDFG Regional Offices.

LAWFUL METHODS OF TAKE

To take upland game birds in Idaho, all hunters may use a bow, muzzleloader shooting shot or shotgun with lead or steelshot with shells not exceeding 3.5 inches in maximum length. Shotguns are not required to be plugged when hunting upland game birds. Hunters also can use dogs to locate, flush and retrieve upland game birds.

UNLAWFUL METHODS OF TAKE

No person shall take upland game birds:

- From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. **Pheasants shall not be taken before twelve o'clock noon on the opening day in Areas 2 and 3.**
Pheasant shall not be taken before 10 a.m. on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour and Payette River WMAs except on opening day of the season when pheasants shall not be taken before 12 noon.
- With a trap, snare, net, crossbow, slingshot, hand-held or thrown missiles, firearms EXCEPT a shotgun using shells not exceeding three and one-half (3 ½) inches maximum length, EXCEPT forest grouse. Forest grouse shall not be taken with a trap, snare, net or crossbow.
- From boats or other craft having a motor attached UNLESS the motor is completely shut off and forward progress has ceased, or the boat is drifting naturally, or it is propelled only by paddle, oars, or pole, or it is beached, moored or resting at anchor.

- By the use or aid of any electronic call.
- By the aid of baiting. Bait is defined as any substance placed to attract game.

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING OF GAME BIRDS

Hunting, killing or molesting of any game bird is prohibited in the following areas:

- Fort Boise Wildlife Management Area (refuge) from Sept. 15 through the end of waterfowl hunting season in the following area: Beginning at the bridge across Sand Hollow Creek on Old Fort Boise Road about 100 yards west of the WMA headquarters, then north along the east bank of Sand Hollow Creek to its confluence with the Snake River, then north and northeast downstream along the east bank of the Snake River to the WMA boundary fence, then south and southeast along the WMA boundary fence to Old Fort Boise Road, then west on Old Fort Boise Road to the point of beginning.
- Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. All lands contained within Craters of the Moon National Monument prior to the expansion of the park in November 2000 are closed to hunting. Contact the National Park Service (208-527-3257) or www.nps.gov/crmo for a map indicating these boundaries. All other public lands within Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve are open to hunting.
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County, EXCEPT that portion within an area 50 feet in elevation above the high water level of the Snake River. The upslope area is marked by yellow fiberglass markers, and hunting is permitted downslope to the river.
- Harriman State Park Wildlife Refuge in Fremont County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho, and Nez Perce Counties.
- That portion of Ada County within Veterans Memorial Park and the area between State Highway 21, Warm Springs Avenue, and the Boise City limits.
- Roswell Marsh Wildlife Habitat Area in Canyon County on Sundays through Wednesdays from Sept. 15 through the end of the waterfowl hunting season in the area south of Highway 18 and west of Pebble Lane (Roswell Marsh Segment).
- Lewiston Nature Preserve in Nez Perce County.
- Myrtle Creek Reserve in Boundary County.
- Springfield Bird Reserve in Bingham County.
- Mann's Lake in Nez Perce County and extending 300 yards beyond the Bureau of Reclamation property line that encompasses the lake.
- On any of those portions of federal refuges, State game preserves, State Wildlife Management Areas, bird preserves, bird refuges, and bird sanctuaries for which hunting closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.

PHEASANTS - ALL VARIETIES



AREA 1

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.

Seasons

2004 — October 9 through December 31
2005 — October 8 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**
Possession Limit After First Day of Season .. **6 cocks**

AREA 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Power, and Teton counties.

Seasons

Area 2 seasons begin at noon on opening day and are as follows:

2004 — October 16 through November 30
2005 — October 15 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**
Except Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier WMA in Madison County, and Sterling WMA in Bingham County. **2 cocks**

Possession Limit After First Day of Season **6 cocks**
Except Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier WMA in Madison County, Sterling WMA in Bingham County. **4 cocks**

AREA 3

Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington Counties (including all islands in the Snake River except Patch and Porter Islands). **Hunting hours start at 10a.m. after opening day on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour and Payette River WMAs.**

Seasons

Area 3 seasons begin at noon on opening day and are as follows:

2004 — October 16 through December 31
2005 — October 15 through December 31

Patch and Porter Islands: Seasons begin on the dates shown above. Closing dates will correspond with those set by the Oregon Fish and Game Commission. Check with Southwest Region Office, (208) 465-8465, or see Oregon small game regulations.

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**
Except Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County and Montour Management Area in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County. **2 cocks**

Possession Limit After First Day of Season **6 cocks**
Except Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County and Montour Management Area in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County. **4 cocks**

YOUTH PHEASANT SEASON

The Youth Pheasant Season opens on the first weekend of October. In Areas 2 and 3 the season begins at noon. It is open statewide and lasts 2 days. It is open for all licensed hunters 15 years of age or younger. All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older. The daily bag limit is 3 cocks, and the possession limit after the first day of the season is 6 cocks except on WMAs where pheasants are stocked bag limit is 2 cocks and possession is 4 cocks.

**One adult may accompany more than one youth hunter.*
Pheasant information continues on the next page.

WMA PHEASANT PERMIT

Hunting for pheasants on the 9 WMAs requires a WMA pheasant permit.

Recording harvest: The Department releases pheasants at 9 Wildlife management Areas (WMAs) in Southern Idaho. Any person 17 years old or older must have a valid WMA Pheasant Permit in possession while hunting pheasants at the following WMAs:

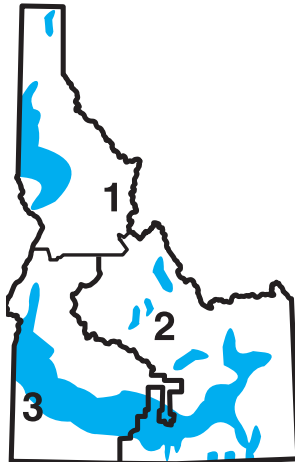
Area	Location Code	Area	Location Code
Fort Boise	01	Market Lake	06
Payette River	02	Mud Lake	07
Montour	03	Cartier Slough	08
C.J. Strike	04	Niagara Springs	09
Sterling	05		

Permit Validation: When a pheasant is reduced to possession, the hunter must immediately:

- Enter in the space provided, the month and day the pheasant was taken.
- Enter in the space provided, the location code (listed above) of the WMA where the pheasant was taken.
- It is not necessary to remove the notch from the permit for each pheasant taken.

Distribution and Habitat

Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. The ring-necked pheasant is widely distributed in agricultural areas. Important habitat needs are grassy areas or other dense nesting cover at least 18 inches high, permanent cover that provides protection from winter weather, and abundant water and food (especially grain). Pheasants are common in this type of habitat along the Snake River Plain from the Oregon border to central Idaho. They are present in lower densities in agricultural habitats below 5,000 feet in eastern Idaho and below 4,000 feet in northern Idaho from Benewah County south to Whitebird.



FOREST GROUSE - Blue, Ruffed, and Spruce

ENTIRE STATE
OPEN



Seasons

2004 — September 1 through December 31
2005 — September 1 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit 4 in the aggregate
Possession Limit After
First Day of Season 8 in the aggregate

Distribution and Habitat Use:

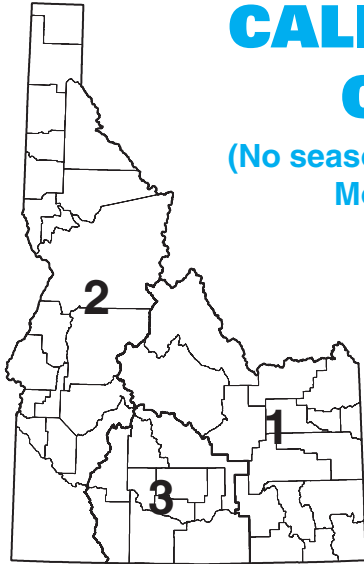
Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. Idaho's three species of forest grouse are all native to the state. In northern Idaho, ruffed grouse are the most common forest grouse. Good populations are also found in the mountains of central and eastern Idaho and southeastern Idaho west to the Sublett Mountains. Riparian habitats and other moist

mountain brush areas are commonly used by these birds. Blue grouse are more common than other grouse in most southern Idaho mountains. They favor high elevation sagebrush and mountain shrub areas for nesting, springs and stream banks for rearing young and rely heavily on Douglas fir for fall and winter food and cover. The sparsely-distributed spruce grouse are found in dense conifer forests, generally from the Salmon and Payette river drainages north.



BOBWHITE & CALIFORNIA QUAIL

(No season on Gambel's and Mountain Quail)



AREA 1

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton Counties; CLOSED.

AREA 2

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley, and Washington Counties. Also included is that portion of Owyhee County west of the following boundary: beginning at the Idaho-Nevada border and the Jarbidge River, then north along the Jarbidge River to its confluence with the Bruneau River, then north along the Bruneau River to Bruneau, then north on State Highway 51 to the Owyhee-Elmore County line. Also included is that portion of Elmore County west of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 51 and the Owyhee-Elmore County line, then north on U.S. Highway 51 to Interstate 84, then north on U.S. Highway 20 to the Anderson Ranch Dam Road (Forest Service Road 134), then up the center of Anderson Ranch Rsvr. to the confluence of Fall Creek, then up Forest Service Road 129 to its junction with Forest Service Road 156, then southeast of Forest Service Road 156 to Rocky Bar, then northeast on Forest Service Road 126 to James Creek Summit, then east along the watershed divide between the Middle and South Forks of the Boise River to the intersection with the Elmore-Camas County line.

Seasons

2004 — September 18 through January 31
2005 — September 17 through January 31

Daily Bag Limit 10 in the aggregate
Possession Limit After
First Day of Season 20 in the aggregate

AREA 3

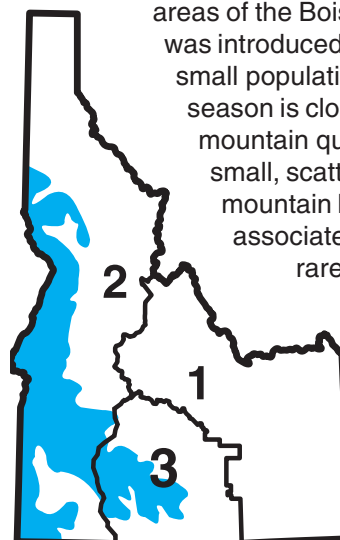
Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls Counties and also included is that portion of Owyhee County east of the following boundary: beginning at the Idaho-Nevada border and the Jarbidge River, then north along the Jarbidge River to its confluence with the Bruneau River, then north along the Bruneau River to Bruneau, then north on State Highway 51 to the Owyhee-Elmore County line. Also included is that portion of Elmore County east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 51 and the Owyhee-Elmore County line, then north on U.S. Highway 51 to Interstate 84, then north on U.S. Highway 20 to the Anderson Ranch Dam Road (Forest Service Road 134), then up the center of Anderson Ranch Rsvr. to the confluence of Fall Creek, then up Forest Service Road 129 to its junction with Forest Service Road 156, then southeast of Forest Service Road 156 to Rocky Bar, then northeast on Forest Service Road 126 to James Creek Summit, then east along the watershed divide between the Middle and South Forks of the Boise River to the intersection with the Elmore-Camas County line.

Seasons

2004 — September 18 through December 31
2005 — September 17 through December 31

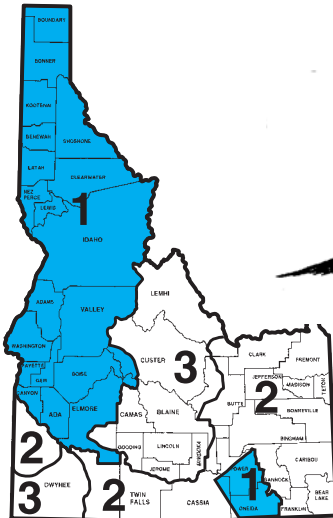
Daily Bag Limit 10 in the aggregate
Possession Limit After
First Day of Season 20 in the aggregate

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. There are three introduced and one native species of quail in Idaho. The California (valley) quail, which occurs from Twin Falls west to the Oregon border and north to the Palouse Prairie, is the most common. Good populations live along rivers, streams and other areas of abundant water and brushy cover below about 3,500 feet elevation. The bobwhite quail was introduced to Idaho in the 1880s and still exists



in small, scattered populations in agricultural areas of the Boise Valley. The Gambel's quail was introduced near Salmon in 1917, and a small population still exists there. The season is closed on Gambel's quail. The mountain quail, a native bird, exists in small, scattered populations in dense mountain brush fields usually associated with riparian areas. It is rare in the mountains from Boise to Bennett Mountain, the Owyhee Mountains, and along the Little Salmon River, Main Salmon and lower Snake River. The season is closed on mountain quail.

SAGE GROUSE



Note: Twin Falls County and most of Cassia County are closed to the hunting of sharp-tailed grouse. Be sure of your target!

AREA 1

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine County within the Salmon River drainage, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia County south of Interstate 86 and east of Interstate 84, Clearwater, Custer County within the Salmon River drainage upstream from and including Valley Creek, Elmore County EXCEPT that portion south and east of US Highway 20 and north of Interstate 84, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Oneida County north and east of Interstate 84, Payette, Power County south of Interstate 86, Shoshone, Valley, and Washington Counties; CLOSED.

AREA 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine County east of the Arco-Minidoka road, Bonneville, Butte County south of US Highways 20/26 and 22/33 and east of the Arco-Minidoka road and the entire Birch Creek drainage, Caribou, Cassia EXCEPT that portion south of Interstate 86 and east of Interstate 84, Clark, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi County within the Birch Creek drainage, Madison, Oneida EXCEPT that portion north and east of Interstate 84, Owyhee County north of the Juniper Mountain/Mud Flat/Poison Creek roads and Highway 78 to Grandview and the Snake River, Owyhee County east of the Bruneau River, Power County north of Interstate 86, Twin Falls and Teton Counties.

Seasons

2004 — September 18 through September 24
2005 — September 17 through September 23

Daily Bag Limit 1
Possession Limit After First Day of Season 2

AREA 3

Blaine County EXCEPT that part within the Salmon River drainage and that part east of the Arco-Minidoka Road, that part of Butte County north of US Highway 20/26 and State Highway 22/33 not within the Birch Creek drainage, and that part south of US Highway 20/26 and State Highway 22/33 and that part west of the Arco-Minidoka Road, Camas, Custer County EXCEPT that portion within the Salmon river drainage upstream from and including Valley Creek, Elmore County south and east of US Highway 20 and north of Interstate 84, Gooding, Jerome, Lemhi County EXCEPT that portion within the Birch Creek drainage, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee County south of the Juniper Mountain/Mud Flat/Poison Creek roads and Highway 78 to Grandview and the Snake River and west of the Bruneau River.

Seasons

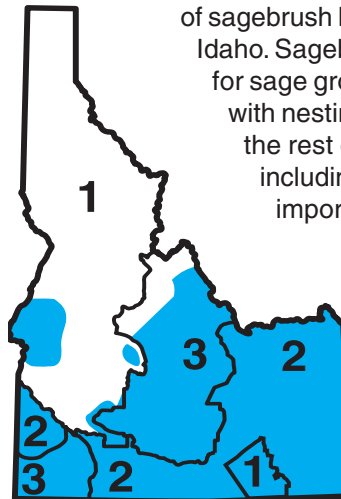
2004 — September 18 through October 10
2005 — September 17 through October 9

Daily Bag Limit 2
Possession Limit After First Day of Season 4

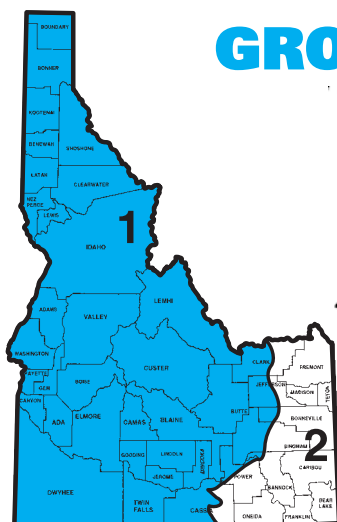
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation:

Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 3-4.

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. This native grouse is widely distributed in areas with large blocks of sagebrush habitat throughout southern Idaho. Sagebrush is a crucial winter food for sage grouse and also provides them with nesting and roosting cover during the rest of the year. Wet places, including agricultural lands, are important feeding areas for hens with chicks and are heavily used by sage grouse during the fall in dry years.



SHARP-TAILED GROUSE



AREA 1

Ada, Adams, Bannock County west of Interstate 15 and north of Interstate 86, Benewah, Bingham County west of Interstate 15, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Bonneville County west of Interstate 15, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Canyon, Cassia County west of Interstate 84 north of the Malta-Sublett Road and west of the Malta-Strevell Road, Clark County west of Interstate 15, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jefferson County west of Interstate 15, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Power County north of Interstate 86, Shoshone, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties; CLOSED.

AREA 2

Bingham and Clark counties east of Interstate 15, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson County east of Interstate 15, Madison, and Teton counties, Bonneville County east of Interstate 15, Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of Interstate 86, Bear Lake, Caribou, Cassia County east of Interstate 84 and that portion west of Interstate 84 south of the Malta-Sublett Road and east of the Malta-Strevell Road, Franklin, Oneida, and Power County south of Interstate 86.

Seasons

2004 — October 1 through October 31
2005 — October 1 through October 31

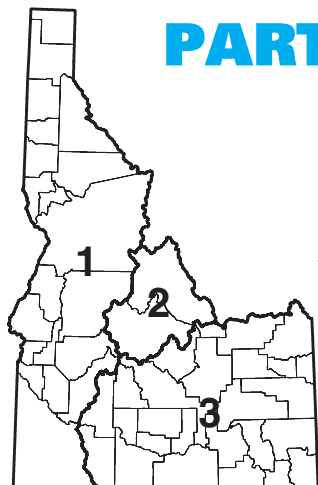
Daily Bag Limit 2
Possession Limit After First Day of Season 4

Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation: Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See page 3-4.

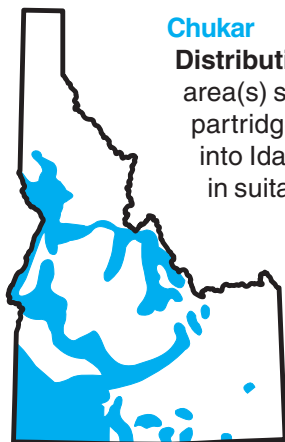
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were once distributed in grassland/mountain brush habitats throughout southern and western Idaho north to the Palouse Prairie. Habitat changes due to agricultural development and livestock grazing, and human development, among other factors, have reduced this grouse's range to areas mostly in southeastern Idaho. Agricultural lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program are currently providing important habitat for this species and have led to increased populations since 1986. Good populations still exist from Fremont County south to Utah in grasslands associated with chokecherry, sagebrush, hawthorn, serviceberry, bitterbrush and other brushy cover. The season is closed on a small remnant population north of Weiser and a transplanted population in Shoshone Basin, south of Twin Falls.

Note: Sharp-tailed grouse have recently been introduced into historical range south of Twin Falls. The area remains closed to hunting for sharptails to protect this population.

CHUKAR & GRAY PARTRIDGE



ENTIRE STATE
OPEN



Chukar

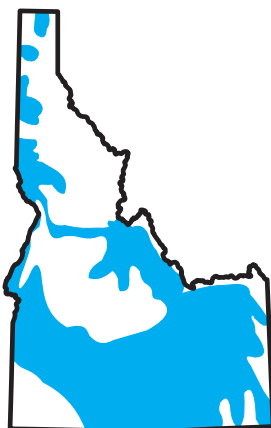
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of chukar partridge. This species was introduced into Idaho from Asia. They are common in suitable habitat along the Salmon,

Snake and Boise rivers, and along other river drainages of southern and central Idaho up to an elevation of about 5,000 feet. Chukar habitat consists of steep, rocky canyons with grassy and brushy vegetation.

Gray Partridge

Distribution and Habitat Use:

Gray partridge, another introduced species, are most common in agricultural regions, but can also be found in sagebrush/ grassland areas. They are hardy birds able to withstand severe winter weather if adequate food is available. Gray partridge are widely distributed, but are most common in the state's agricultural valleys.



AREA 1

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonners, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley, Washington, Owyhee County west of the following boundary: beginning at the Idaho-Nevada border and the Jarbidge River, then north along the Jarbidge River to its confluence with the Bruneau River, then north along the Bruneau River to Bruneau, then north on State Highway 51 to the Owyhee-Elmore County line. Also included

is that portion of Elmore County west of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 51 and the Owyhee-Elmore County line, then north on U.S. Highway 51 to Interstate 84, then north on U.S. Highway 20 to the Anderson Ranch Dam Road (Forest Service Road 134), then up the center of Anderson Ranch Rsvr. to the confluence of Fall Creek, then up Forest Service Road 129 to its junction with Forest Service Road 156, then southeast of Forest Service Road 156 to Rocky Bar, then northeast on Forest Service Road 126 to James Creek Summit, then east along the watershed divide between the Middle and South Forks of the Boise River to the intersection with the Elmore-Camas County line.

Seasons

2004—September 18 through January 31, 2005

2005—September 17 through January 31, 2006

Daily Bag Limit 8 Chukar and 8 Gray Partridge

Possession Limit After First

Day of Season 16 Chukar & 16 Gray Partridge

AREA 2

Lemhi County (not including Birch Creek Valley) and Custer County in the Salmon River drainage.

Seasons

2004—September 18 through January 15, 2005

2005—September 17 through January 15, 2006

Daily Bag Limit 8 Chukar and 8 Gray Partridge

Possession Limit After First

Day of Season 16 Chukar & 16 Gray Partridge

AREA 3

Fremont, Clark, Lemhi County within Birch Creek Valley, Custer County within the Big Lost Valley and Little Lost Valley, Blaine, Camas, Owyhee County east of the following boundary: beginning at the Idaho-Nevada border and the Jarbidge River, then north along the Jarbidge River to its confluence with the Bruneau River, then north along the Bruneau River to Bruneau, then north on State Highway 51 to the Owyhee-Elmore County line. Also included is that portion of Elmore County east of the following boundary: beginning at U.S. Highway 51 and the Owyhee-Elmore County line, then north on U.S. Highway 51 to Interstate 84, then north on U.S. Highway 20 to the Anderson Ranch Dam Road (Forest Service Road 134), then up the center of Anderson Ranch Rsvr. to the confluence of Fall Creek, then up Forest Service Road 129 to its junction with Forest Service Road 156, then southeast of Forest Service Road 156 to Rocky Bar, then northeast on Forest Service Road 126 to James Creek Summit, then east along the watershed divide between the Middle and South Forks of the Boise River to the intersection with the Elmore-Camas County line.

Seasons

2004—September 18 through December 31, 2004

2005—September 17 through December 31, 2005

Daily Bag Limit 8 Chukar and 8 Gray Partridge

Possession Limit After First

Day of Season 16 Chukar & 16 Gray Partridge